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Deraeocoris manitou and *Plagiognathus albellus* (Heteroptera: Miridae): First Eastern U. S. Records

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Distributions for species in the largest family of true bugs, the Miridae or plant bugs, are generally poorly known. Range extensions of 500 or even 1,000 miles are not unexpected. Herein I give the first Virginia records of two mirids, *Deraeocoris manitou* and *Plagiognathus albellus*, neither of which has been previously recorded east of Missouri. Voucher specimens are deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.

Deraeocoris manitou (Van Duzee)

Described from Manitou, Colorado, without ecological information (Van Duzee, 1920), this plant bug has since been reported only from three additional states: Arizona, Missouri, and New Mexico (Knight, 1921; Henry & Wheeler, 1988). The host plant is red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) (Froeschner, 1949; Blinn & Yonke, 1985). *Deraeocoris manitou* was collected at two localities in Virginia (Fig. 1): Montgomery Co., Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University campus, Blacksburg, 4 June 1989 (adults); 15 & 29 May 1995 (nymphs only); Roanoke Co., Hollins College campus, Hollins, 25 May 1985 (5th instars, adults); 6 May 1995 (nymph only).

Like other members of the genus (Knight, 1921), *D. manitou* probably is predacious. In Virginia it was always collected with the aphid *Cinara* sp. on branches of large red cedars in landscape plantings. Attempts to collect this mirid elsewhere in the state were unsuccessful. My limited observations indicate that overwintered eggs of this univoltine bug begin to hatch in early May and adults appear in late May.

Despite extensive collecting on *Juniperus* spp. in the eastern states (Wheeler & Henry, 1977; A.G.W., unpublished data), *D. manitou* has been found at only one other locality (new state record): TENNESSEE: Rutherford Co., Middle Tennessee State University campus, Murfreesboro, 28 May 1985, on *J. virginiana*, T. J. Henry & A.G.W. An additional western collection was made in Texas (new state record): Brazos Co., Texas A & M University campus, College Station, on *Juniperus* sp. (*scopulorum* or *virginiana*), T.J. Henry & A.G.W.



Figure 1. Distribution of *Deraeocoris manitou* showing new records (circles) and previous easternmost U. S. record (star).

Plagiognathus albellus Knight

This species was described on the basis of three specimens collected at St. Louis, Missouri, in June 1944 (Knight, 1953). No additional collections of *P. 'albellus* have been reported (Henry & Wheeler, 1988), and its host plant has remained unknown.

This phytophagous mirid can now be recorded from one site in Virginia (Fig. 2): Albemarle Co., University of Virginia campus, Charlottesville, 23 May 1986 and 29 May 1995, on *Platanus* sp. (*occidentalis* or *P. x acerifolia*). Adults were common on sycamore or London plane in both years and co-occurred with *Plagiognathus albatius*, the sycamore plant bug, whose seasonal history and habits have been studied (Wheeler, 1980).

The only other known collection of this apparent *Platanus* specialist is from Texas (new state record): Jackson Co., Rt. 35 1.6 km S. of Rt. 172, NE. of Point Comfort, 25 Apr. 1983, T. J. Henry & A.G.W.



Figure 2. Distribution of *Plagiognathus albellus* showing new record (circle) and previous easternmost U. S. record (star).

Discussion

Extensive fieldwork in the eastern United States since the early 1970s suggests that *D. manitou* and *P. albellus* are

uncommon and patchily distributed species. They were collected only on college campuses in the East rather than in natural communities, but both plant bugs are probably indigenous in eastern North America. Because their host plants—red cedar and sycamore or London plane, respectively—move in the horticultural trade, it is possible that one or both species have been introduced with nursery stock originating in the western states. Additional collections of these little-known plant bugs should help interpret their disjunct distributions in the eastern United States.

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The Type Locality of *Lithobius latzelii* Meinert (Chilopoda: Lithobiomorpha: Lithobiidae)

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Many new species of American centipeds were described by Frederik Meinert in his classic paper "Myriapoda Musei Cantabrigiensis" (1885) which was based upon material in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University. Among them *Lithobius Latzelii*, the holotype of which was labeled "Virginia: Crandall." As will be explained here, the name was born with an unsuspected handicap that can only more than a century later be identified and treated.

In 1887, the species was reported by Charles H. Bollman from Chapel Hill, North Carolina, without reference to the depository of the specimens, although perhaps they were in his personal collection along with other Chapel Hill myriapod material received from G. F. Atkinson. Since Bollman provided a key to eight species of the subgenus *Neolithobius*, in which Meinert's characters diagnostic of *latzelii* were used, there seems no reason to doubt his identification. A year later (1888) Bollman recorded the species from Marksville and Luray, Virginia, on the basis of specimens in the U. S. National Museum collected by

Lucien M. Underwood.

In his first paper on the lithobiomorph fauna of southeastern United States, R. V. Chamberlin (1911) combined the three names *latzelii* Meinert 1885, *clarus* McNeill 1887, and *tyrannus* Bollman 1887, under the older name *vorax* Meinert, 1872. This action was justified by his discovery that the various characters upon which the three younger names were based could be found also in specimens of *vorax*.

Shortly thereafter, Chamberlin returned to the subject in his scholarly revision of North American lithobiids (1912 *et seq.*, the part treating *Neolithobius* published in 1925). On the basis of different character systems (notably spurulation of the podomeres), Chamberlin was able to resurrect both *tyrannus* and *latzelii* from synonymy with *vorax*. In the account of *latzelii*, he specified (using the conventional symbol "!") having examined specimens from Crandall, Virginia and Brown's Summit and Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and appended Bollman's records for Luray and Marksville, Virginia. Here the matter has stood